



Boston
MAY 25-28, 2017

29th Annual
Convention

ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Poster Session I

Thursday May 25

8:00 PM – 8:50 PM

APS Exhibit Hall

(Setup: 5:00 PM – 5:30 PM)

I-1 - Dynamic Processes in Emotion Regulation Choice

The extended process model of emotion regulation (ER) provides a conceptual framework to study the dynamic nature of emotion regulation. We used data from ER choice paradigm to evaluate the impact of previous trial (contextual) factors on subsequent regulatory strategy choice. The results support recursive, dynamic models of ER.

Jonathan Murphy, Illinois Institute of Technology

Michael A. Young, Illinois Institute of Technology

(Personality/Emotion)

I-2 - The Effect of Ostracism on Affective Forecasting

The current study examined the effect of a negative experience of ostracism on affective forecasts, predictions of future emotion, towards public tragedies of different scopes. Results show a significant interaction between gender, scope of tragedy, and ostracism/inclusion condition. This work is important in our attempt to understand emotion and decision-making.

Jala Rizeq, York University

Doug McCann, York University

(Social)

I-3 - Anxiety Mindsets: Fostering Acceptance and Change

Considerable research supports Dweck's (2006) theory of mindsets and their malleability, yet few researchers have studied mental health mindset. We report the results of a study that used a brief education paradigm to teach participants about acceptance or change-based mindsets towards anxiety and measured the effects of this training.

Jillian S. Merrick, Macalester College

Jaine Strauss, Macalester College

(Clinical Science)

I-4 - The Effect of Affect Prime Visibility on Effort-Related Cardiovascular Response.

Based on the IAPE model (Gendolla, 2015), our experiments investigated the effect of affect primes' visibility on effort-related cardiovascular response. Predictions of the IAPE model worked if primes were suboptimally presented, whereas they did not if primes were clearly visible. Prime visibility is a boundary condition of the IAPE model.

David Framorando, University of Geneva

Guido H.E. Gendolla, University of Geneva

(Personality/Emotion)

I-5 - Parenting Style Influences Children's Abilities to Recognize Children's Neutral Faces

Children's abilities to interpret neutral facial expressions of emotion as related to parenting styles were explored in this study. When children are presented with tasks requiring interpretation of neutral facial expressions, pleasantness ratings are influenced by inconsistent parenting by fathers, but are not impacted by mothers' parenting styles.

Erin Bertero, Christopher Newport University

Laurie S. Hunter, Christopher Newport University

Leslie Rollins, Christopher Newport University

Kelly Bowers, Christopher Newport University

Taylor O'Brien, Christopher Newport University

(Developmental)

I-6 - Gender, Gratitude, and Indebtedness: The Debt of Gratitude Is Heavier for Men Than Women

Participants reported gratitude and indebtedness in several formats. Women reported more gratitude and less indebtedness than men in response to benefit memories, and indebtedness was more closely associated with gratitude for men than women. Furthermore, correlations showed that gratitude was just as important to the well-being of men as women.

Philip C. Watkins, Eastern Washington University

Joshua D. Bell, Eastern Washington University

Dan Scheibe, Eastern Washington University

Trese McLaughlin, Eastern Washington University

(Personality/Emotion)

I-7 - The Associations of Savoring with Emotional Experiences in Everyday Life: An Experience Sampling Study

Using experience sampling method, this study examines the associations of perceived capability of savoring with momentary positive/negative emotions in everyday life among 100 middle-aged adults. Multilevel modeling showed that among the three components of savoring (Bryant & Veroff, 2007), savoring the moment was most strongly associated with everyday emotions.

Tsz Wah Ma, The Education University of Hong Kong; The Education University of Hong Kong

Wai Kai Hou, The Education University of Hong Kong; The Education University of Hong Kong; The Education University of Hong Kong

(Personality/Emotion)

I-8 - Mothers' Reactions to Child's Autism Spectrum Disorder: Are Grief and Distress Distinguishable Reactions?

Studies on parental reactions to ASD do not distinguish grief from general distress. Among 362 mothers (mean age = 43), grief reactions were associated with perceiving ASD as a “loss” and “unjust.” Child’s aggression, less social support, mothers’ previous mental health issues, and higher identity ambiguity were associated with distress.

Rosemary L. Al-Kire, Northern Arizona University

Kristina Brookshire, Eastern Michigan University

Heidi A. Wayment, Northern Arizona University

(Personality/Emotion)

I-9 - The Reaction Time to Two Sides of Emotion

Recent behavioral and neurological findings support the notion that emotions are not a unidimensional, positive to negative construct, but rather each emotion contains both negativity and positivity. Presently, we tested this framework physiologically by measuring reaction time, replicating and extending our previous finding.

Sieun An, Ashoka University

Michael Marks, New Mexico State University

Zhenhao Shi, University of Pennsylvania

Li-Jun Ji, Queen's University

Shihui Han, Peking University

(Personality/Emotion)

I-10 - Testing the F-PANAS: Emotion Induction through Film

The F-PANAS, a variation of the PANAS, was tested. Validated (Gross & Levenson, 1995) and unvalidated videos were used to induce emotions (Ekman, 1971). Self-reported scores and behavioral measures supported our hypotheses that the video clips would induce the intended emotions and such changes would be reflected through the F-PANAS.

Cody Jeffcoat, Graduate

(Personality/Emotion)

I-11 - Perceived Executive-Functioning Deficits and Lifetime Histories of Psychiatric Treatment

Executive functioning behavioral competencies as measured by the EFI (Executive Functioning Index) were found to be negatively associated with drug abuse and psychiatric treatment

histories in this national sample (N = 613). The relative risks of mental health problems were raised substantially among respondents with low EFI subscale scores.

Victoria Pocknell, University of North Dakota

Tiffany Russell, University of North Dakota

Abrianna Ratzak, University of North Dakota

Sage Ballantyne, University of North Dakota

Amanda Willyard, University of North Dakota

Cody Breen, University of North Dakota

Alan King, University of North Dakota

(Personality/Emotion)

I-12 - Effects of Using Mobile Devices on Cognition

Our study explored whether use of mobile devices alter higher order cognition. Heavier usage of mobile devices was negatively correlated with social problem solving and delayed gratification. However, it was also positively correlated with some adaptive aspects of critical thinking, including ability to quickly extract meaning from information.

Peter J. Frost, Southern New Hampshire University

Patrick Donahue, Southern New Hampshire University

Keith Goeben, Southern New Hampshire University

Megan Connor, Southern New Hampshire University

Hoong Cheong, Southern New Hampshire University

(Cognitive)

I-13 - Social Class Mobility and Self-Serving Tendencies

Previous research has shown a relation between social class and self-serving tendencies. We find that this relationship varies depending on class origins. Social class destinations are positively associated with entitlement among individuals raised by higher social class parents, but not among individuals raised by lower social class parents.

Rachel Forbes, University of Toronto

Stéphane Côté, Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto

Jennifer Stellar, University of Toronto

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-14 - Familial/Collectivistic Pressure and Psychological Distress Among Asian American College Students

Perfectionistic familial pressures positively predicted psychological distress in the present study, such that Asian American college students who felt more pressure from their parents to be perfect tended to experience more depression, anxiety, and stress. Results provide insight for practitioners working with Asian American college students and inform clinical interventions.

Jennifer J. Bordon, University at Albany, State University of New York

Melissa M. Ertl, University at Albany, State University of New York

Harim L. Ahn, University of Maryland, College Park

(Clinical Science)

I-15 - Therapeutic Music Intervention: Positive Outcomes for Adults with Health and Neuropsychiatric Challenges

Thirty-five residents of two long-term care facilities participated in a therapeutic music intervention. Undergraduates or staff created personalized music playlists for each participant, utilized for 6-12 weeks, from 1-6 hrs/wk. Qualitative data revealed positive changes in participants' moods, behaviors and quality of life.

Austin Elisabeth Fust, Warren Wilson College

Robert Swoap, Warren Wilson College

(Clinical Science)

I-16 - A Configurational Approach: Using Profiles to Investigate Organizational Justice Perceptions

The purpose of this study was to explore antecedents of organizational justice perceptions by utilizing a configurational approach. Self-report personality traits and dispositions were collected

using a crowdsourced sample (N = 445). The latent profile analysis indicated three distinct profile patterns that were differentially associated with levels of organizational justice.

Demetrius Green, North Carolina State University

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-17 - Social Integration and Chronic Illness Management: Type 2 Diabetes

This poster discusses a qualitative study based on interviews with older men and women from diverse backgrounds, who have been diagnosed with type 2 diabetes. Preliminary analysis of the data indicates that there are a number of interacting factors that influence how well people cope and manage a diabetes diagnosis.

Jasmin Tahmaseb McConatha, West Chester University

Elizabeth Raymond, West Chester University

Amarachi Akwarandu, West Chester University

(Developmental)

I-18 - I Can't Imagine What It's Like to Not Have Hope": Results from a Qualitative Study of Stress and Coping in Young Adults with Chronic Pain

This study investigated the stressors and coping resources of young adults with chronic pain. Participants between the ages of 18 and 35 with a variety of pain conditions participated in semi-structured interviews about their experience. Interviews were transcribed and coded for themes using consensual qualitative research methodology.

Susan Murphy, University of Texas at Austin

Maytal Eyal, University of Texas at Austin

Molly Allender, University of Texas at Austin

Lauren Boyle, University of Texas at Austin

Christopher McCarthy, University of Texas at Austin

(Cognitive)

I-19 - Expectations of Good Health Moderate the Influence of Somatic Symptom Experience on Distress

The present study provides novel evidence that maladaptive health expectations may increase distress in response to somatic symptoms, and in turn lead to increases in illness behaviors (e.g. treatment and sympathy seeking). These findings bear important implications for interventions to reduce excessive illness behavior.

Mazheruddin M. Mulla, The University of Alabama

Jerome A. Lewis, The University of Alabama

James C. Hamilton, The University of Alabama

Stephanie M. Mackenzie, The University of Alabama

Lauren Harrell, The University of Alabama

Joseph D. Elmore, University of Alabama

Caitlin E. Moran, The University of Alabama

Kathryn Kouchi, The University of Alabama

Ian Sherwood, The University of Alabama

(Clinical Science)

I-20 - Academic Accommodations Following a Traumatic Brain Injury: A Survey of College Professors.

College professors rated their willingness to provide various CDC-recommended accommodations for a hypothetical student suffering from a concussion. Willingness to provide accommodations was more likely if the injury was diagnosed by a physician than trainer, particularly if symptoms persisted. Additionally, several specific accommodations were related to symptom persistence.

Jeffrey M. Rudski, Muhlenberg College

Daniel J. Orlin, Boston University

Emily J. Boyle, Muhlenberg College

(Clinical Science)

I-21 - The Association Between Religious Perceptions of Alcohol Consumption and Drinking Behaviors Among Religious and Non-Religious Individuals

Evidence indicates that religious involvement is associated with lower levels of alcohol consumption. However, mechanisms underlying the specific effects of religion on alcohol-related behaviors are still not entirely clear. The present study examined the association between religious perceptions of alcohol consumption and drinking behaviors among religious and non-religious college students.

Laian Z. Najjar, University of Houston

Leigh Leasure, University of Houston

Craig E. Henderson, Sam Houston State University

Chelsie M. Young, University of Houston

Clayton Neighbors, University of Houston

(Social)

I-22 - How Identities, Psychosocial Stressors, and Health-Related Behaviors Predict Perceived Health

The present study used an intersectional, social determinants approach to examine whether an individual's identities, psychosocial stressors, and health behaviors predicted perceived health. Findings illuminate which populations may be at risk for health disparities due to marginalized identity status(es), experiencing psychosocial stress, and lack of positive health-related behaviors.

Melissa M. Ertl, University at Albany, State University of New York

Jennifer J. Bordon, University at Albany, State University of New York

Frank R. Dillon, University at Albany, State University of New York

Harim L. Ahn, University of Maryland, College Park

(General)

I-23 - Dyadic Mindfulness and Cardiovascular Responses during Conflict

An experiment examined mindfulness and cardiovascular reactivity in married couples ($n = 90$) during a conflict discussion task. Findings indicate that dispositional mindfulness attenuated systolic blood pressure and low frequency HRV during conflict discussions but not during control discussions.

Greg S Seibert, Florida State University

Ross W May, Florida State University

Matthew E Jaurequi, Florida State University

Wagner M Julie, Florida State University

Allison T Janzen, Florida State University

Frank D Fincham, Florida State University

(Personality/Emotion)

I-24 - The Optimal Learning Strategy Depends on Learning Goals and Processes: Repeated Testing Versus Repeated Studying

We examined the effectiveness of repeated testing and studying for enduring learning. Factual recall of a worked example, and learning of a novel procedure using identical problems, favored repeated testing. Procedural learning using non-identical problems, however, favored repeated studying. Hence, the optimal learning strategy depends on learning goals and processes.

Darren J. Yeo, Vanderbilt University; Nanyang Technological University

Lisa K. Fazio, Vanderbilt University

(Cognitive)

I-25 - Probing the Effect of Post-Learning Rest on Memory

Studies have shown that resting after learning improves later recall. We aimed to isolate the specific features of post-learning rest responsible for this memory benefit. Neither working memory demand nor attention to external stimuli affected subsequent recall. Post-learning mind-wandering was characterized by increased theta and decreased beta EEG power.

Theodore M. Summer, Furman University

Erin J. Wamsley, Furman University

(Cognitive)

I-26 - Memory Aid Use in the Digital Age

Memory researchers Intons-Peterson and Fournier (1986) investigated the circumstances in which individuals use internal (e.g., rehearsal) and external (e.g., reminder note) memory aids. Memory technologies have exploded in variety and availability, potentially altering habits of memory aid use. This investigation provides a replication and update in this modern context.

Greg Robinson-Riegler, University of St. Thomas

Maria Post, University of St. Thomas

Hannah Tilstra, University of St. Thomas

Chelsea Akin, University of St. Thomas

(Cognitive)

I-27 - Advantages of Hand-Written Note-Taking Vs. Laptop Use in a Youth Sample

Researchers investigating the advantages of long-hand note-taking over laptop note-taking suggest an encoding hypothesis -subjects taking longhand notes process information in a way that benefits memory. Because laptop users tend to take verbatim notes, this processing does not occur. The present research supports this phenomenon in a youth population.

Bhawan Sandhu, Lawrence High School

Alicia Etwaru, Lawrence High School

Stephen Jude Sullivan, Lawrence High School

(Cognitive)

I-28 - The Limits of the Testing Effect As a Function of Presentation Modality

Previous research suggests that repeated retrieval of visually-presented information enhances learning, a phenomenon known as the testing effect. We investigated this effect in different presentation modalities in a foreign language-learning paradigm. Results show a significant testing effect for visual-only and visual + auditory presentations, but not for auditory-only presentation.

Eileen E. Hogan, Butler University

Aimee M Wilkinson, Thomas P. Miller & Associates

Amanda C. Gingerich, Butler University

(Cognitive)

I-29 - Distinct Temporal and Environmental Contexts Enhance Retrieval-Based Learning: How to Effectively Cram for an Exam

We manipulated temporal and environmental contexts during retrieval practice to examine their effect on long-term retention. Improved recall was observed for items presented with distinctive environmental contexts even when retrieval practice was massed, suggesting a reinterpretation of the typical spacing effect and that environmental context may underlie retrieval-based learning.

John Schwoebel, Utica College

Acasia K. Depperman, Utica College

Jessica L. Scott, Utica College

(Cognitive)

I-30 - Does Transcranial Electrical Stimulation during Working Memory Training Enhance Cross-Paradigm Transfer Effects?

Adaptive working memory (WM) training boosts performance on trained tasks, and also on untrained WM tasks but only when there is substantial overlap between the training and transfer tasks. This study investigates whether transcranial direct current stimulation enhances the transfer of WM training gains within and across WM paradigms.

Elizabeth Mary Byrne, MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit; University of Cambridge

Michael Ewbank, MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit

Joni Holmes, MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit

(Cognitive)

I-31 - Gender Moderates the Mediation Effects of Some Repetitive Negative Thinking in the Relations Between Neuroticism and Both Depression and Anxiety

We studied gendered moderation of the mediation effects of repetitive negative thinking (self-blame and venting), in the neuroticism – depression and neuroticism – anxiety relations in 189 undergraduates. In the preceding relations self-blame was a mediator only in women, but venting was a mediator in both men and women.

Champika K. Soysa, Worcester State University

Kathryn Fokas, University of New Mexico

Stephen McElroy, Worcester State University

Andrea Nasiff, Worcester State University

(Clinical Science)

I-32 - Gender Moderates the Mediation Effects of Some Repetitive Negative Thinking in the Relations Between Neuroticism and Both Stress and Well-Being

We studied gendered moderation of self-blame and venting (repetitive negative thinking) as concurrent mediators in the neuroticism – stress and neuroticism – well-being relations in 189 undergraduates. In the preceding relations, self-blame was a mediator only in women. Venting mediated the neuroticism – stress relationship in both men and women.

Kathryn Fokas, University of New Mexico

Champika K. Soysa, Worcester State University

Jenna Cears, Worcester State University

George Dilling, Worcester State University

(Clinical Science)

I-33 - The Effect of Mindful Coloring on State Mindfulness, Stress, and Anxiety As a Function of Prior Expectations

The present study investigated the effects of prior expectations, positive, negative, or neutral, on changes in state mindfulness, state anxiety, and stress levels, after participating in a mindful coloring exercise.

Heather Schultz, University of Toledo

Wesley Bullock, University of Toledo

(Clinical Science)

I-34 - Main and Interactive Effects of PTSD Symptom Severity and Mindfulness Facets in Relation to Suicidality Among Acute-Care Psychiatric Inpatients

Traumatic life events and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomatology are associated with suicidality, including suicidal ideation and behavior. The current study investigates the moderating role of mindfulness facets, as measured by the FFMQ, in the association between PTSD symptoms and suicidality in a sample of acute-care psychiatric inpatients.

Shannon Cheng, University of Houston

Kevin J. Banks, University of Houston

Gabe San Miguel, University of Houston

Brooke Bartlett, University of Houston

Anka Vujanovic, University of Houston

(Clinical Science)

I-35 - Physical Proximity As an Index of Psychiatric Stigma: Preliminary Findings for a Novel Measure

Scholarship on psychiatric stigma is limited in its use of mostly self-report measurement. This study evaluated a behavioral measure of psychiatric stigma. We measured the physical distance participants sought from an ostensible person with schizophrenia. Results suggest that the measure is a promising tool for the interrogation of psychiatric stigma.

Ryan Thibodeau, St. John Fisher College

Brian P Smith, St. John Fisher College

(Clinical Science)

I-36 - Who's Dangerous? an Examination of Psychotic Behavior and Differential Psychiatric Conditions on Perceptions of Mentally Ill Persons

Participants read one of eight scenarios varying in illness (schizophrenia vs. substance-induced psychotic disorder vs. medically-induced psychotic disorder vs. no label/control) and psychosis frequency (many vs. few vs. none). Individuals with substance-induced psychosis were rated most dangerous and responsible. Implications for police confronting mentally ill persons are discussed.

Amanda Hefner, The New School for Social Research; Roger Williams University

Garrett L. Berman, Roger Williams University

(Social)

I-37 - Ego-Depletion Improves Performance on Mixed-Difficulty Anagram Solving

Participants who underwent an ego-depleting typing task (compared to controls) successfully solved more anagrams in a timed test where the anagrams varied in difficulty from easy to impossible and skipping was allowed. Further, ego-depleted participants spent less time on difficult anagrams, thus allowing them more time to solve easy anagrams.

Jeffrey M Osgood, Florida Gulf Coast University

Dawood Jacqueline, Florida Gulf Coast University

Golden Brittney, Florida Gulf Coast University

Matthews Michael, Florida Gulf Coast University

(Social)

I-38 - The Role of Adult Testimony in Children's Moral Decision Making

Three- to five-year-old children (N=124) were asked to judge whether novel moral transgressions were morally permissible, both independently and in the face of either one or three adult informants. Although participants made correct moral judgments independently, children of all ages were affected by the counter-intuitive testimony provided by adults.

Li Han, Harvard Graduate School of Education

Paul L. Harris, Harvard University

(Developmental)

I-39 - Rationality, Irrationality, and Arationality: An Exploration of Unsubstantiated Beliefs

Participants provided ratings for the epistemological foundations of various beliefs. Compared to Superstitious (black cats) and Paranormal beliefs (ESP), Religious beliefs showed relatively high levels of acquiescence (acceptance without evidence). Religious beliefs were also accompanied by disproportionately high ratings of falling outside the need for evidence, habit, and authority.

Jenna S. Lehmann, Muhlenberg College

Sofia M. Montgomery, Muhlenberg College

Emily S. Strickberger, Muhlenberg College

Jeffrey M. Rudski, Muhlenberg College

(General)

I-40 - Hedonic Non-Durability Revisited: A Case for Two Types

Hedonic durability refers to the extent to which the hedonic impact of a change lasts. While existing research shows that the hedonic impact of most changes is not highly durable, the present research explores the relative durability of different changes and proposes a novel moderator.

Raegan Tennant, The University of Chicago

Christopher Hsee, University of Chicago Booth School of Business

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-41 - Moral Credentialing and Ethical Decision-Making

Moral credentialing, affirming one's prosocial values, influences ethical behavior, but its effect on ethical cognition is as yet unknown. For the present study, participants analyzed an ethical dilemma after engaging in a moral credentialing task. Responses were analyzed to determine how ethical cognition is impacted by moral credentialing.

Cheryl Stenmark, Angelo State University

Crystal Kreitler Dr., Angelo State University

Jocelyn Bright, Angelo State University

Caleb Magness, Angelo State University

Cortney Parkhurst, Angelo State University

Liu Renming, Angelo State University

(Cognitive)

I-42 - Factors Affecting Prosocial and Antisocial Behavior in College Students

97 undergraduates rated “goodness/badness”, and likelihood of behaving prosocially and/or antisocially. Females rated and more likely to act prosocially for self-gain; males rated and more likely to act prosocially when there was risk. Females less likely to behave antisocially for others, males less likely to behave antisocially for self.

Gloria Leventhal, William Paterson University

(Social)

I-43 - Supplying a Correct Anchor Shifts Patterns of Bias in Retrospective Time Estimates.

We examined whether or not supplying participants with the correct duration for the first in a series of short films would improve subsequent estimation of duration. Results indicated that supplying a correct anchor shift the pattern of bias, improving some estimates but making others worse.

Michael M. Roy, Elizabethtown College

Jonnie Dempsey, Elizabethtown College

Kayla Furman, Elizabethtown College

Ally Killen, Elizabethtown College

Jason Mountain, Elizabethtown College

Joshua Ruzala, Elizabethtown College

(Cognitive)

I-44 - Benevolent Sexism, Gender, and Dependency-Oriented Helping

The present study examined benevolent sexism (BS) and support provided in online dyadic interactions. Participants provided either hints or final answers to an either male or female bogus online partner. Participants high on BS were more likely to provide males autonomy-oriented support, suggesting that BS perpetuates gender roles in interactions.

Adriana Colom, Florida Atlantic University

Michael Maniaci, Florida Atlantic University

(Social)

I-45 - The Influence of Biological Sex, Trait Gender, and State Gender on Pain Tolerance

The current study explored the relationship between biological gender, trait gender, and state gender on pain tolerance. At the first time rating of pain, masculine men in the feminine condition reported the highest pain severity, while masculine women in the masculine condition reported the lowest pain severity.

Rebecca M. Martin, South Dakota State University

Miranda L. Meeker, South Dakota State University

(Social)

I-46 - Pride after Prejudice

In a sample of older lesbians and gay men, shame due to heterosexism, negative social exchange and mindfulness as predictors of self-esteem are examined. Results are discussed in terms of intervention targeted at improving self-esteem.

Reanna Bell, University of North Texas

Mihya Weber, University of North Texas

Mark Vosvick, University of North Texas

(General)

I-47 - Meta-Analytical Examination of the Role of Gender Inequality in Explaining Gender Differences in Subjective Well-Being

Meta-analyses were conducted to determine if inequality moderates gender differences in subjective well-being. Accounting for publication bias, gender differences in life and job satisfaction were significant, whereas men have higher levels of both. Further, national gender inequality moderates the magnitude of the difference, whereas greater inequality leads to larger differences.

Cassandra Batz, Purdue University

Louis Tay, Purdue University

Kuykendall Lauren, George Mason University

Ho Kwan Cheung, George Mason University

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-48 - Gender Differences in Basal Leptin Levels and Associated Alcohol Drinking Patterns in Healthy Individuals

This study examined the role of gender in the relationship between basal leptin and alcohol consumption. Demographically-matched men and women (N=93) participated in the study, and the findings show gender differences in leptin and alcohol use and that higher baseline leptin is associated with lowered alcohol use especially in women.

Arielle Galler Rabinowitz, Yale School of Medicine Department of Psychiatry

Rajita Sinha, Yale School of Medicine Department of Psychiatry

Dongju Seo, Yale School of Medicine Department of Psychiatry

(Biological/Neuroscience)

I-49 - Evaluating Employees Following Fmla Leave: Negative Personality and Financial Biases Against LGBT Employees

Undergraduate and graduate students evaluated an employee taking FMLA leave. Results from this 4 (sexual identity) x 2 (organizational performance) design suggested a negative impression

of employees when company performance was low. There was also a negative personality bias against homosexuals and a financial bias against transgender individuals taking leave.

Marissa Post, North Central College

Karl N. Kelley, North Central College

Sonja Altmayer, North Central College

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-50 - "Women Are Better at Math": How False Positive Stereotype Affects Math Anxiety and Performance

This study presented undergraduates with a false positive stereotype about women and math or a neutral statement about math, and measured their math attitudes/performance. Results indicate that women presented with the false positive stereotype were the most affected by this information, though surprisingly in a negative way.

Maaly Younis, University of Northern Colorado

Lindsay Boyea, University of Northern Colorado

Megan Kearns, University of Northern Colorado

Pablo Gracia Palos, University of Northern Colorado

Molly M. Jameson, University of Northern Colorado

(Social)

I-51 - Using Blind Grading to Prevent the Effect of Stereotype Threat on Women in Math

When a test was labeled a “math test,” women performed better when they were informed the test would be graded blindly. When the same test was called a “creative thinking test,” blind grading had no effect on performance. Blind grading was beneficial to women under conditions of stereotype threat.

Wendy L. Morris, McDaniel College

Matthew Allen, McDaniel College

Maxwell Seigel, McDaniel College

Khadijah Poston, McDaniel College

(Social)

I-52 - The Short-Term Effect of Objectifying Media Exposure on Women's Perceptions of Cat-Calling in a Virtual Reality Simulation

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of exposure to objectifying media on women's immediate perceptions of cat-calling. Eighty female undergraduate students were immersed in a virtual scene that featured either sexually objectified or non-objectified women. There was a significant effect of cat-calling on negative affect.

Erin C. Dupuis, Loyola University

Katherine A. Sundt, Loyola University

(Social)

I-53 - Fifteen Years and Counting: Women Remain More Wary of Performing in the Spotlight Than Men

Two studies investigated gender differences in concerns about public performance. These conceptual replications of a study conducted 15 years ago showed that women still report a greater reluctance than men to engage in public performance and that this reluctance is associated with greater "perceived risk" and concern about other's opinions.

Judith E. Larkin, Canisius College

Harvey A. Pines, Canisius College

Taylor M. Speer, Canisius College

(Social)

I-54 - Pixelated Profiles: A Video Game Character Trait Analysis

This study examined how females and non-white video game character are misrepresented in video games. Results support both hypotheses: females, Hispanics and Asians are highly underrepresented in video games. Black and female characters are more likely to show at least one potentially harmful stereotype.

Amanda Michelle Jones, Texas State University

Christopher Gonzales, University of Texas at San Antonio

Jorge Rincon Jr., Texas State University

Shirley Ogletree, Texas State University

(Social)

I-55 - Implicit and Explicit Self-Stereotyping: Women and Gender Stereotypes

We investigated women's tendency to self-stereotype both implicitly and explicitly. We examined the relationship between ingroup identification, self-esteem, and self-stereotyping. Our results revealed a significant interaction between valence and gender across both measures of self-stereotyping. Participants identified more with positive gender traits than negative and least with negative male traits.

Felicia Catherine Baker, Lock Haven University

Susan M. Boland, Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania

(Social)

I-56 - Ambient Racial Incivility Impairs Bystander Task Performance

Workplace incivility is related to negative outcomes for individuals and organizations. This study examined the effect of ambient racial incivility or incivility that was overheard (versus experienced) on task performance. Results suggest ambient incivility impairs reaction time on tasks but not task accuracy. Implications of the results will be discussed.

Nicole Thurmond Harrington, University of North Carolina - Charlotte

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-57 - Romantic Competence in Emerging Adults: Associations with Infidelity and Risky Sexual Behaviors

This study indicated that aspects of poor romantic competence were associated with cheating on one's partner and risky sexual behaviors among emerging adult women, even when controlling

for frequency of substance use. This suggests that increasing romantic competence may reduce unhealthy romantic and sexual behaviors among emerging adults.

Jiaqi Zhou, Stony Brook University

Joanne Davila, Stony Brook University, The State University of New York

(Clinical Science)

I-58 - Trajectories of School Bullying and Victimization: Differential Associations with PTSD Symptoms?

A latent growth model of two parallel processes of school-bullying and victimization were related to PTSD symptoms at year 5. Increased exposure predicted symptoms. Growth mixture modeling supported two latent classes of bullying others, and the increasing class had higher symptoms at year 5. Future subgroup investigations should be conducted.

Thormod Idsoe, University of Oslo; Center for Adaptive Education

Ella Cosmovici Idsoe, University of Oslo

Kjell Reidar Jonassen, Center for Adaptive Education

Christina Salmivalli, University of Turku

(Developmental)

I-59 - Aggressive and Prosocial Humor in Families

Our study examines the role of humor within families of first year college students. Humor as a construct was broken down into two distinct categories: aggressive and prosocial. We found that aggressive and prosocial humor were significantly correlated to a host of variables including loneliness, family cohesion, and emotional coping.

Silas Terence Sheridan, West Chester University

Vanessa Kahen Johnson, West Chester University

Evan DiGregory, West Chester University

(Social)

I-60 - Selfie-Objectification: Does Taking One's Own Picture Increase Levels of State Self-Objectification Among College Females?

As part of an “impression formation” study, 107 women took 5 selfies, unlimited selfies, had 5 photos taken, or had no photos taken. Participants then completed 10 “I am” statements coded for self-objectification. Women in the unlimited selfie condition made more appearance-based self-statements than those whose photos were not taken.

Margaret Abeles, Linfield College

Anastasia Reynolds, Linfield College

Mariah DeWeese, Linfield College

Maren Geesey, Linfield College

Megan Kozak Williams, Linfield College

Tanya L. Tompkins, Linfield College

Jennifer R. Linder, Linfield College

(Social)

I-61 - Do We Have a Type? Self-Expansion Theory As a Potential Explanation for Choice in Partners.

The current study uses self-expansion theory as a framework for assessing if people have a ‘dating’ type. Results show that past and current partner may be similar in physique, but not in personality. Moreover, self-other similarity is related to relationship satisfaction and closeness, and subsequent partner relationship schema change.

Megan Piesman, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Camilla S. Øverup, Fairleigh Dickinson University

Julie A. Brunson, The Pennsylvania State University

(Social)

I-62 - Hypergendered Attitudes Positively Correlate with Rape Myth Acceptance in Young Adults

Previous research indicates that hypermasculinity is positively associated with rape myth acceptance. However, it was unclear whether hyperfemininity would predict rape myth acceptance in women. Undergraduates completed self-report scales measuring hypergendered attitudes and rape myth acceptance. Hypergendered attitudes were positively associated with rape myth acceptance comparably in men and women.

Amanda Mendoza, Central Connecticut State University

Marianne Fallon, Central Connecticut State University

(Social)

I-63 - Inattentional Blindness As a Predictor of Sensitivity Differences and Inhibition in Top-Down Image Violations.

Participants were firstly tested on their ability to detect contextual violations in natural images of food, with results significantly differing across those classified as inattentionally blind (IB) and non-inattentionally blind (NIB). A follow-up ERP study showed a main effect of saliency in both the N2pc (250-300ms) and Pd (300-350ms) windows.

Gurmukh Panesar, Birkbeck College, University of London

Anne Richards, Birkbeck College, University of London

(Cognitive)

I-64 - Sensitivity to Emotional Prosody Is Influenced By Sex and Musical Aptitude

Acoustic features of music and speech convey emotion in similar ways. Do music and language have common origins and overlapping functions? If so then a high capacity for processing music would result in increased processing of emotion in speech. We found Musical Aptitude facilitated female perception of emotion in speech.

Jeffrey M. Greenspon, Hobart & William Smith Colleges

Henderson S Abigail, William Smith College

Buckley E Alexandria, William Smith College

(Cognitive)

I-65 - Metaphorical Thinking and Cognitive Structures : A Study Using EEG Technique

Metaphorical thinking is a soft thinking technique which tries to bring the relationship between two different universes in their meaning hence plays an important role in the information processing ability via the formation of cognitive structures. The impact of Metaphorical thinking is evaluated through EEG.

Cittoor Girija Navaneedhan, Indian Institute of Technology

(Cognitive)

I-66 - Brain Activation As a Function of Nicotine Exposure in Working Memory Tasks: An ALE Meta-Analysis.

We conducted an ALE meta-analysis of 130 sets of coordinates from 15 studies examining working memory and nicotine exposure. We identified nine regions with peak activation as a function of nicotine exposure, suggesting nicotine exerts a global influence on working memory, concentrated in brain regions of executive function.

Brandon Frank, Fordham University

Haruka Minami, Fordham University

Lauren McClain, Fordham University

Amy Roy, Fordham University

(Clinical Science)

I-67 - Measuring Cognition in Nature - Neural Effects from Prolonged Exposure to Nature

According to the attention restoration theory, spending time in nature replenishes cognitive resources depleted by performing daily activities, such as using technology. Participants who spent 5 days in nature without technology showed a decrease in midline frontal theta activity, a frequency associated with cognitive depletion.

Rachel J. Hopman, University of Utah

Emily E. Scott, University of Utah

Spencer C. Castro, University of Utah

Kristen Weissinger, University of Utah

David L. Strayer, University of Utah

(Cognitive)

I-68 - The Role of Attention in Psychological Time

In this study, we examined the role of attention on the subjective duration of musical chord sequences. We had people either listen to music, or listen to music while performing a demanding visual-search task. The findings provide novel evidence for how attentional focus shapes traditional effects of psychological time.

Rhimmon Simchy-Gross, University of Arkansas

Elizabeth Hellmuth Margulis, University of Arkansas

(Cognitive)

I-69 - Anxiety Mindsets in Adolescents

Merrick and Strauss (2016) extended Dweck's (2006) theory of mindsets to beliefs about anxiety among college students. We applied their methods to a diverse sample of high school students and determined that anxiety mindsets can be reliably measured and that a brief online intervention can foster transient changes to mindset.

Emma Nicole Balsam, Lawrence High School

Stephen Jude Sullivan, Lawrence High School

Jillian S. Merrick, University of Minnesota

Jaine Strauss, Macalester College

(Clinical Science)

I-70 - Selective Attention Effects within a Text Containing Opposing Epistemic Beliefs: An Eye Tracking Study

This study investigated students' gaze patterns in a text containing two different epistemic beliefs. After determining their epistemic belief preferences, 102 University students read a short text using a Tobii T60 eye tracker. Data revealed a significant interaction between how long portions of text are read and epistemic belief preference.

Benjamin Robert Forsyth, University of Northern Iowa

(Cognitive)

I-71 - The Hard-Easy Effect in the Metacognitive Monitoring of Critical Thinking

We examined the hard-easy effect in the metacognitive monitoring of critical thinking (CT) skills and dispositions. Replicating our previous findings, students judged their CT skill as worse than the average student on a difficult, research methods, CT test, but better than average on self-report ratings of open-mindedness.

D. Alan Bensley, Frostburg State University

Paul C. Bernhardt, Frostburg State University

Florent Grain, Frostburg State University

Krystal Rowan, Frostburg State University

Alexis Young, Frostburg State University

Lisa L. Morshead, Frostburg State University

Erica Kennedy, Frostburg State University

(Cognitive)

I-72 - Negative Stimuli Affect Inhibition of Return: Evidence from Subliminal Perception

Different valence strength of negative stimuli (highly negative: HN, medially negative: MN, lowly negative: LN) were presented under the subliminal perception level. The results found a modulation of the IOR effect and suggested that IOR and subliminally emotional process may occur simultaneously.

Fada Pan Sr., Nantong University; Vanderbilt University

Xiaogang Wu Sr., Nantong University

Li Zhang, Nantong University

(Cognitive)

I-73 - Visual Emotional Cues Increase Change Deafness

Fifty-four undergraduate students completed an auditory change detection task while being exposed to angry, fearful, and neutral expressions. Results showed significantly fewer hits on the auditory task when participants were exposed to angry expressions, suggesting an attentional bias to visual threats.

Genevieve Piatt, Elizabethtown College

(Cognitive)

I-74 - Effect of Induced Gratitude on the Breadth of Visual Attention and Emotional Processing

The present study explored whether gratitude induction would increase breadth of attention compared to a negative mood induction. Fifty-three undergraduate students were randomly assigned to complete a letter writing exercise and a flanker task. The findings suggest gratitude may enhance processing of mood relevant stimuli, which may increase attentional control.

Christina de la Peña, Biola University

Stacy Eltiti, Biola University

John K. Williams, Biola University

Lauren Dacorro, Biola University

Adam Smiley, Biola University

Frank Giordano, Biola University

Lindsay Holmes, Biola University

(Personality/Emotion)

I-75 - Students' Perceptions of the Long-Term Impact of Attending a "CSI Science Camp"

This research examined the impact of a short science camp program one year after attending. Students' science self-efficacy increased immediately after attending the camp and remained higher than pre-camp levels one year later. Students were able to articulate why they believed the camp had a long-term impact on their lives

Karen L. Yanowitz, Arkansas State University

(General)

I-76 - Magical Beliefs Predict Attitudes Towards Vaccines

Magical beliefs about food and health (MFH) predicted unfavorable beliefs about vaccines among parents. This association held across a variety of different types of beliefs, whether they concerned the safety and efficacy of vaccines, or the role of the government in mandatory vaccination policies.

Cara Elizabeth Ray, Graduate Student

(Social)

I-77 - The Effect of Educational Media on College Students' Perceptions of Male Bisexuality

Literature has explored the relationships between educational media exposure and attitude change. When introduced to educational media about male bisexuality, there was a significant effect of education on attitude change with participants reporting less biphobic responses. This suggests that with education, college students can become more accepting of this subpopulation.

Shawn Gilhuly, Southern Connecticut State University

Gayle R. Bessenoff, Southern Connecticut State University

(Social)

I-78 - The Influence of Gender and Prior Use on Attitudes Toward Online Dating

The interaction between the variables of gender and whether or not someone has ever used an online dating site were examined. The mediating effect of this interaction on attitudes toward online dating sites and their users was investigated. Relationships between attitudes toward online dating and personality factors/optimism were also examined.

Eric Holtz, Virginia Commonwealth University

Charles C. Calderwood, Virginia Commonwealth University

(Social)

I-79 - Moral Dissonance Reduction: Comparing Dishonesty and Prejudice

Research suggests that people engage in dissonance-reducing self-justification after dishonest behaviors to maintain a positive self-concept. We compared this process for dishonest and prejudiced behavior. Participants described how wrong the behavior was, then rated their self-concepts. Results indicated similar moral dissonance reduction for the two kinds of transgressions.

Kris Vasquez, Alverno College

Debra L. Oswald, Marquette University

Angela Hammer, Alverno College

(Social)

I-80 - Context Influences Beliefs in Environmental Justice

Direct/indirect predictors of environmental justice beliefs were explored in the context of shale gas development in Pennsylvania. Results indicated positive shale gas attitudes negatively predicted environmental justice beliefs but negative shale gas attitudes did not predict environmental justice beliefs. Direct positive predictors of beliefs were contrasted with negative indirect predictors.

Susan T. Zimny, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Margaret Reardon, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Retterer Macy, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

DiAinni Dennis, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Diana L. Morales, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Jacob Vallorani, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

(Social)

I-81 - Assessing Attitudes of Self-Stigma in Mental Illness and Help-Seeking Behavior

The current study explored personal narratives and self-stigma on participants' attitudes towards mental illness treatment. Attitudes about receiving treatment or having mental illness did not significantly improve after hearing personal narratives or statistical information, however participants showed a positive view of both having a mental illness and seeking treatment.

Bryan Blum, Providence College

Kelly Warmuth, Providence College

(Clinical Science)

I-82 - Actual and Presumed Gender Differences in the 2016 Presidential Election

Participants indicated their own presidential preference and estimated the preferences of others for fellow university students and for all eligible voters. Male students were more likely than females to support Trump, but regardless of one's own gender or presidential preference, presumed gender differences in presidential preferences were large.

Clifford E. Brown, Wittenberg University

(Social)

I-83 - Abstractness Leads People to Base Their Behavioral Intentions on Desired Attitudes

People sometimes want attitudes that differ from the ones they currently possess. We demonstrate that people perceive desired attitudes as more invariant across time-context, and they are less impacted by contextual changes and that desired attitudes have a greater impact on behavioral intentions when people are in an abstract mindset.

Pilar Carrera, Autonoma University of Madrid

Amparo Caballero, Autonoma University of Madrid

Dolores Muñoz Sr., Autonoma University of Madrid

Itziar Fernandez, UNED

(Social)

I-84 - Coming out in the Classroom: Still an Occupational Hazard?

Russ, Simonds, and Hunt's (2002) found that coming out in the classroom was hazardous to gay instructors. We replicated their study in a sample of 222 college students (72% White, 53% women, mean age = 19.66) from the same large Midwestern state university. Our findings mirror theirs. Implications are discussed.

Eros R. De Souza, Illinois State University

Mark Olson, Illinois State University

(Social)

I-85 - Extracurricular Involvement and Sexual Orientation Moderate the Cybervictimization-Suicidal Ideation Link

This study examined sexual orientation and extracurricular involvement as moderators in the link between cybervictimization and suicidal ideation among university students. Extracurricular involvement in university served a protective function against suicidal ideation among cybervictimized sexual majority youth. However, extracurricular involvement operated as a vulnerability factor among cybervictimized sexual minority youth.

Leanna M. Closson, Saint Mary's University

Victoria C. Patterson, Saint Mary's University

Marc W. Patry, Saint Mary's University

(Developmental)

I-87 - Which Strategies Do People Use to Introduce Sexual Novelty into Their Relationships?

In examining which strategies people use to introduce sexual novelty into their romantic relationships, we found that participants report using direct more than indirect strategies, and that overall attitude toward and perceived ease of using a strategy (but not its social acceptability) predicted its use.

Casey Niblett, Southwestern University

Aaron Garcia, Southwestern University

Nicki Ahearn, Southwestern University

Skylar Smith, Southwestern University

Traci Giuliano, Southwestern University

(Social)

I-88 - It's Okay If I Do It: Self-Serving Bias in Perceptions of Sexual Morality

Participants in this study judged the morality of a variety of sexual acts from either a self or other perspective. Participants judged high morality acts more moral and low morality acts less moral when using a self-perspective. Consistent with evolutionary predictions, males judged low moral behaviors higher than female participants.

Austin Reid Heilman, Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi

Steve Seidel, Texas A&M University - Corpus Christi

(Social)

I-89 - Violence and Aggression Toward Sexual Minorities: Who Are the Perpetrators?

Literature suggests that sexual minorities experience greater rates of aggressive victimization than their heterosexual peers (Omoto & Kurtzman, 2006). In order to better understand the increased rates of victimization among sexual minorities, the current study explored information pertaining to perpetrator's characteristics and relationship to their sexual minority victim.

Travis N. Ray, Oakland University

Michele R. Parkhill, Oakland University

Daniel J. Lanni, Oakland University

Truc-Vi Duong, Oakland University

Scott M. Pickett, Oakland University

Amanda K. Burgess-Proctor, Oakland University

(Social)

I-90 - Differences in Sexual Attitudes in Male Undergraduates at the University of Western Ontario

This purpose of this study was to examine the influence of peers and parents on sexual attitudes of male undergraduate students. Based on findings from previous studies, it was predicted that the participants living with their parents would show more conservative sexual attitudes, compared to their counterparts living with peers.

Vashisht Asrani, Ryerson University

Melanie MacEacheron, Western Univeristy

(Social)

I-91 - Presence of Ageism in College Students' Judgments of Offenders

Few studies have examined the presence of ageism among college students. The current study examined undergraduate students' perceptions of transgressions in regards to punishment deserved, seriousness and injustice among offenders of different ages. Results indicate the presence of ageism in ratings of injustice and crime seriousness.

Audrey Lou Thomas, Lycoming College

(Social)

I-92 - Race Classification of Mixed-Race Composite Faces Depends on the Attractiveness of the Other-Race Component of the Face

Caucasian participants judged the race of composite faces created from one Asian and one Caucasian face. Across composite weightings from 20% Asian to 80% Asian, the face created from an unattractive Asian face was more likely to be judged Asian than a face created from an attractive Asian face.

Lauren M. Bache, University of Mary Washington

Kathryn A. Henderson, University of Mary Washington

Kara L. Ness, University of Mary Washington

Katelyn D. Santrock, University of Mary Washington

Steve R. Hampton, University of Mary Washington

(Cognitive)

I-94 - The Use of Shape and Texture Cues in Face Learning and Recognition Is Not Modulated By the Other-Race Effect

We investigated how shape and texture information are utilized for learning and recognizing own- versus other-race faces. Whereas shape was more important for learning faces in both categories, texture was more important for recognizing learned faces. The own-race advantage is not attributable to differential utilization of shape and texture cues.

Xiaomei Zhou, Brock University

Marlena L. Itz, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena

Jürgen M. Kaufmann, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena

Stefan R. Schweinberger, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena

Carlie LeBlanc, Brock University

Catherine J. Mondloch, Brock University

(Cognitive)

I-95 - Global Vs. Local Processing: A Shift in Cognitive Processing Associated with Serenity

The present study tested whether there is a change in cognitive processing with the experience of serenity. Consistent with our hypothesis, serenity (specifically the Inner Haven component) is associated with greater global processing. Serenity, like other low arousal emotions, appears to broaden the cognitive scope and increase global processing.

Maria Parmley, Assumption College

Fang Zhang, Assumption College

Anna doCurren, Assumption College

Michael Visconti, Assumption College

Thach Nguyen, Assumption College

(Social)

I-96 - Athletes Utilize Object Imagery over Spatial Imagery

We measured object and spatial imagery use among college athletes and found a significant preference for object imagery. This result suggests that athletes are likely to benefit from mental imagery exercises directed toward strengthening athletic performance.

John Bush III, Elizabethtown College

Catherine E. Craver Lemley, Elizabethtown College

(Cognitive)

I-97 - Psychometric Properties, Validation, and Clinical Utility of the Multidimensional Inventory of Life and Death-24 (MILD-24)

The Multidimensional Inventory of Life and Death-24 (MILD-24) measures four attitudes within the context of suicide: revulsion by life, revulsion by death, desirability for life, and desirability for death. Using undergraduate samples, two studies (N = 660, N = 677) highlighted the psychometric properties and clinical utility of the MILD-24.

Melina Acosta, University of Texas at San Antonio

Saifa Pirani, University of Texas at San Antonio

Augustine Osman, University of Texas at San Antonio

(Clinical Science)

I-99 - Are Contemporary Intelligence Tests Overfactored? Revisiting Frazier and Youngstrom (2007)

The present study sought to evaluate the degree to which statistical criteria for factor retention in EFA aligned with the theoretical structures posited by test publishers for several popular and widely utilized commercial tests of intelligence. Results indicated that previous concern about overfactoring may have been overstated.

Ryan McGill, The College of William and Mary

(Methodology)

I-100 - Direction Dependence Analysis: A Framework to Test the Direction of Effect in Linear Models with Implementation in Spss

Direction Dependence Analysis (DDA) is introduced which enables researchers to test the direction of effects in linear models (e.g., $x \rightarrow y$ versus $y \rightarrow x$) using observational data. An Empirical example is provided to illustrate the application of DDA with three SPSS macros in multiple regression modeling.

Xintong Li, University of Missouri

Wolfgang Wiedermann, University of Missouri

(Methodology)

I-101 - Implicit Theories of Math Ability: You Cannot be an Incremental Theorist and an Entity Theorist at the Same Time

We investigated the dimensionality of implicit theories of math ability (ITMA) measure. Our analyses showed that the best-fit was offered by a bifactor model with a specific factor accounting for the covariation among negatively worded items over and above the general factor. This result suggests the ITMA is essentially unidimensional.

Li Lin, University of Oklahoma

Lori Anderson Snyder, University of Oklahoma

Taehun Lee, Chung-Ang University

XiaoLan Liao, University of Oklahoma

William Demar Taylor, The Human Resources Research Organization

(Methodology)

I-102 - Improving Correction for Guessing in Multiple-Choice Tests in Higher Education

Multiple-choice tests where guessing is an optimal strategy require correction for guessing to obtain student scores. The results of our simulation study show that the traditional method applied in higher educational settings is suboptimal under most situations. Using an alternative method resulted in more accurate estimation of true scores.

Iris Yocarini, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Samantha Bouwmeester, Erasmus University Rotterdam

Joran Jongerling, Erasmus University Rotterdam

(Methodology)

I-103 - Perfectionism in Italy and the U.S.: Measurement Invariance and Implications for Cross-Cultural Assessment

We evaluated the psychometric equivalency of two perfectionism scales (SAPS and MPS) across U.S. and Italian samples. Results generally supported measurement invariance between countries for both scales. Additionally there was no evidence of gender- or age-related bias in responses. Only a small subset of items may function uniquely between countries.

Sean Rice, Washington State University

Yura Loscalzo, University of Florence

Marco Giannini, University of Florence

Kenneth G. Rice, Georgia State University

(Personality/Emotion)

I-104 - Development and Validation of a Willingness to Learn Scale

This study describes the preliminary development and validation of a new measure of willingness to learn in work settings. We proposed a three-dimensional construct reflecting learning self-efficacy, learning motivation, and learning orientation; examined internal structure using exploratory factor analysis; and assessed hypothesized relations with six constructs to evaluate external validity.

Quincey A. Caldwell, Northern Kentucky University

Philip J. Moberg, Northern Kentucky University

Takudzwa Chikwati, Northern Kentucky University

Corrion Cooper, Northern Kentucky University

Kristin Wilson, Northern Kentucky University

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-105 - The Development and Validation of a Measure for Self-Compassion Towards Body Image

In three studies we sought to examine a new measure assessing self-compassion towards one's perceived body image. Our results suggest that our new measure produces good evidence of reliability and validity. These studies suggest that our assessment measures the construct of self-compassion in body image.

Quinmill Lei, University of St. Thomas

Tonia Bock, University of St. Thomas

Megan Schouweiler, University of St. Thomas

(Clinical Science)

I-106 - Criminal Motives and Perception of Defendants

Two studies served to validate the Perception of Criminal Defendants Scale (PCDS) as an effective measure for criminal justice research by investigating the impact of motive on perceptions of violent and white collar defendants. Results validated the PCDS in measuring participants' perceptions of defendants by crime type and motive.

Hannah Caposela, Bergen Community College

Juan Segovia, The College of New Jersey

Cassidy Zhang, Columbia University

Donna Crawley, Ramapo College of New Jersey

(Social)

I-107 - From Dexter to Dahmer: Layperson Perceptions, Beliefs, and Attitudes about Psychopathy

Laypeople often lack an understanding of psychopathy, and yet are frequently asked to take it into account in legal contexts. We examined laypeople's knowledge, beliefs, and attitudes about psychopathy. Although broad understanding of the disorder was good, this was undercut by an overreliance on salacious media representations to inform opinions.

Ken Kelly-Turner, Carleton University

Adelle Forth, Carleton University

(General)

I-108 - Defendant-Culprit Matching: Fillers Reduce Incorrect Identifications

During a trial, jurors may have to compare the defendant to video of the suspect and decide if they are the same person. We compared rates of false identifications between this procedure and

an alternative: the filler control procedure. The filler control method reduced false identifications, potentially reducing erroneous convictions.

Miranda Leigh Lauher, Niagara University

Taylor Renee Moody, Niagara University

Burt Thompson, Niagara University

Alize Rosado, Niagara University

(Cognitive)

I-109 - The Impact of Rape Myth Acceptance on Juror Bias

Rape myths are prejudicial beliefs that justify and condone sexual violence. Although juries are given information to help interpret sexual assault laws, jurors are not immune to the influence of rape myths on decision-making. Researchers found that higher rape myth acceptance resulted in more victim blame and less guilty verdicts.

Eleanor Tripp, Wright State University

Samantha Gauvin, Wright State University

Cristina Chevere, Wright State University

Devon Douglas, Wright State University

Gillian LaRue, Wright State University

Dixon Janelle, Wright State University

Cheryl L. Meyer, Wright State University

(Clinical Science)

I-110 - Anger Explains the Relationship Between Childhood History of Parental Incarceration and Adult Aggression

This study examined a relationship between anger, childhood history of parental incarceration and adult aggression. Young adults with a history of parental incarceration have shown higher levels of anger and physical aggression than those without such a history.

Lecsy T. Hernandez, Fielding Graduate University

Trisha Whitmer, Fielding Graduate University

Kristine M. Jacquin, Fielding Graduate University

(Clinical Science)

I-111 - Witnesses Interpret Repetition of Interview Questions As an Invitation to Change Responses

Negative feedback affects the consistency of eyewitness responses when questions are repeated. This study examined the effects of providing negative, neutral, positive, or consistency feedback when repeating questions about a videotaped crime. While all forms of feedback produced shift in responses, consistency feedback resulted in the least amount of change.

Daniel Pillersdorf, University of Windsor

Lauren Wysman, University of Windsor

Alan Scoboria, University of Windsor

(Clinical Science)

I-112 - The Lonely Scroll: The Impact of Social Media on Loneliness in Introverts and Extroverts

This study examined the impact that social media has on feelings of loneliness in introverts and extraverts. Each participant received a survey based off of the NEO Personality Inventory, UCLA Loneliness Scale and the Internet Behaviors Scale. The survey assessed the relationship between social media and loneliness on personality types.

Jessie D'Amico, Cedarville University

Sarah Taylor, Cedarville University

Elizabeth Hansford, Cedarville University

Charles D. Dolph, Cedarville University

Felisha Younkin, Cedarville University

(Social)

I-113 - Pathological Video-Game Use Among Minority Adolescents

The present study found levels of pathological gaming among a high minority/ low socioeconomic status teen sample (8.5%) that match rates drawn from more homogeneous national and international samples. Additionally, pathological status was a significant predictor of decreased school performance.

Karen E. Aguilar, Westbury High School

Caitlin Vicchiarelli, Westbury High School

Stephen Jude Sullivan, Lawrence High School

(Social)

I-114 - Perceived Parental Rejection and Cybervictimization: Indirect Pathways

The present study investigated whether perceived parental rejection predicted cybervictimization during adolescence. Findings revealed that perceived parental rejection was indirectly related to reports of more cybervictimization through lower levels of agreeableness and higher levels of externalizing symptoms. Results may guide both theoretical models of cybervictimization and prevention and intervention efforts.

Kaitlyn Burnell, The University of Texas at Dallas

Diana Meter, The University of Texas at Dallas

Marion Underwood, The University of Texas at Dallas

(Developmental)

I-115 - Detecting Social Content in News Images of Politically Polarizing Events: A Machine Learning Approach

Online images are a rich but complex record of social behavior. Using machine learning tools, we examined the content of over 23,000 images published in more than 50 news sources during the aftermath of a high-profile police shooting. Analyses indicate reliable image classification and differences in reporting among sources.

Julia G. Bottesini, Columbia University

Travis Riddle, Columbia University

Kate M. Turetsky, Columbia University

Valerie Purdie-Vaughns, Columbia University

(Methodology)

I-116 - (Some) Intangible Rewards Increase Gameplay Time and Persistence

Reward schedules, operating on operant conditioning principles, may encourage excessive gameplay behavior. We tested fixed and variable, ratio- and interval-based reinforcement effects on gameplay duration and persistence (restarts following failure). Variable-ratio reinforcement (cf. control) doubled playtime ($d = 1.26$) and persistence ($d = 1.19$). Other effects were weaker.

James D. Sauer, University of Tasmania

Aaron Drummond, Massey University

James Thomas, University of Tasmania

Dylan Sault, University of Tasmania

Paul Marshman, University of Portsmouth

(Cognitive)

I-117 - Video Game Play, Racism, Trait Aggression, and Gender Are Associated with Responding during the Police Officer's Dilemma Task

This study found significant associations between video game play, racism, trait aggression, and gender on the ability to correctly differentiate cellphones from guns, held by both Black and White targets, during the Police Officer's Dilemma task.

Steven J. Kirsh, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Jeffrey R. W. Mounts, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Monica E. Schneider, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Julia J. Cameron, SUNY Geneseo

Albert H. Choi, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Sophia G. Garber, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Olivia Hermitt, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Monica A. Pack, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Danielle M. Schulman, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Suchetha P. Wakwella, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Ashley Edwards, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Naomi Iwamoto, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Pamela Emengo, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Arvin Khamseh, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

Noah Sider, The State University of New York, College at Geneseo

(Social)

I-118 - Inequality in High School Students' Perceptions of School Support

Several studies have identified support from adults at school as a key in promoting student engagement. The current study surveyed a predominantly underrepresented minority population found variation in perceived teacher caring, equity, and high expectations by student ethnicity and place of birth.

Chrissy M. West, Westbury High School

Caitlin Vicchiarelli, Westbury High School

Stephen Jude Sullivan, Lawrence High School

(Social)

I-119 - Surviving the Zombie Apocalypse: Gender Differences in Zombie Films

Research has investigated gender inequalities in film, finding that females comprised 30% of speaking parts (Smith, et al., 2014). Other research found a bias toward male characters in the zombie genre. This study investigates whether women in zombie films are portrayed as saviors while men are portrayed as killers.

Jennifer R. Zwahr-Castro, St. Mary's University

Chyna Fernandez, St. Mary's University

Astrid Gonzalez, St. Mary's University

(Social)

I-120 - Meta-Analyses of a Personnel Assessment for Digital-Age Human Capital Risks

The Reid Background Check Plus (Reid BCP) is an online personnel assessment designed to assess high-risk work dispositions and job-relevant occupational characteristics of digital-age job applicants. A meta-analysis of 34 studies supporting the five dimensions of the Reid BCP produced an encouraging mean $\rho = .47$.

Michael Cunningham, University of Louisville

Kelly D. Dages, General Dynamics Information Technology

Brian Dreschler, General Dynamics Information Technology

Jones John, General Dynamics Information Technology

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-121 - Understanding Moral Injury: A Replication

Undergraduate students participated in a replication study assessing knowledge of the concepts Post Traumatic Stress, Moral Injury and Cognitive Dissonance. Results confirmed those of two previous studies. Participants explored formal definitions of the concepts and successfully applied them to analyze scenarios. Familiarity ratings increased significantly from pretest to post-test.

Debra K. Stein, Widener University

Kathryn N. Healey, Widener University

Jill M. Borin, Widener University

Talia Liu, Rice University

Brandon J. Glenn, Widener University

Alysa N. Park, Widener University

Alan M. Reza, Widener University

Chelsea M. Vattima, Widener University

Deanna M. Checchio, Widener University

(Clinical Science)

I-122 - Symptoms of Depression and the Discrepancy Between Implicit and Explicit Self-Esteem

The present poster demonstrates findings that suggest the discrepancy between explicit and implicit self-esteem and the direction of the discrepancy may provide a more comprehensive understanding of the development and maintenance of depression than considering either explicit or implicit self-esteem in isolation using students from the northeastern U.S.

Hong Seon Kim, Adelphi University

Michael T Moore, Adelphi University

(Clinical Science)

I-123 - Revisiting a+(b1) Professor–Student Rapport+(b2) Humor+(b3) Student Engagement=(Y) Student Ratings of Instructor

In higher education, Student Rating of Instructors (SRIs) are used to measure “teaching effectiveness.” Richmond and colleagues (2015) indicated the strongest predictor of SRI scores, was professor-student rapport. The current study replicated and extended Richmond’s (2015) work by examining the match between professor and student levels of extroversion.

Madison A Hanks, Utah Valley University

Derick R Gines, Utah Valley University

Scott A May, Utah Valley University

Jessica C. Hill, Utah Valley University

(Personality/Emotion)

I-124 - Initial Validation of a Spanish Version of the Personal Globe Inventory

As an alternative to Holland's hexagon model, Tracey (2002; 2010) proposed a spherical model consisting of 18 interest types. We replicated previous findings using IRT with a sample of college (n=937) and high school (n=2,793) Chilean students. Participant's interests profiles were similar to prototypical career profiles obtained from the O*Net.

Gonzalo J. Muñoz, Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez

Diego Cortez, Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez

Jorge Sanhueza, Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez

(Personality/Emotion)

I-125 - The School Counselor Sexual Minority Advocacy Competency Scale (SCSMACS): A Theoretical Development

The 64-item School Counselor Sexual Minority Advocacy Competency Scale (SCSMACS) is a valid measure that was standardized using a sample of 400 school counselors in the United States. The SCSMACS is used to evaluate school counselors' levels of competence related to advocacy for lesbian, gay, and bisexual students.

Jack Simons, Mercy College

(Social)

I-127 - It's about Time: Inclusion of a Time-Based Frame of Reference Alters Stability of Self-Reported Employee Engagement Measurement

We explored the inclusion of a time-based frame of reference in self-reported employee engagement. We analyzed the stability and mean differences of 359 respondents' self-reported state and behavioral engagement over 3 time-points. Support was found for increased sensitivity for behavioral measures, but not state measures.

Steven Winton, Saint Louis University

Sarah N. Guarino, Saint Louis University

Allison Kobler, Saint Louis University

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-128 - The Effects of Intrinsic and Extrinsic Job Factors on Job Satisfaction Among Teleworkers in the Federal Government

This study examined whether the intrinsic and extrinsic factors of challenging work, recognition, innovation, pay satisfaction, career advancement satisfaction, work-family policy satisfaction, working conditions, and teamwork served as predictors of job satisfaction among teleworkers employed in the Federal Government. Results showed that all variables were positively related to job satisfaction.

Benjamin E. Liberman, United States Office of Personnel Management

Kimberly Wells, U.S. Office of Personnel Management

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-129 - A Meta-Analysis of Appreciative Inquiry Interventions

Appreciative Inquiry (AI) has recently become a popular organizational intervention. A meta-analysis of 28 studies supports AI as an overall effective tool ($d = .28$) that is useful for improving performance, knowledge and skills, health, interpersonal, and attitudinal outcomes. Additionally, the effects of AI on interpersonal outcomes varied cross-culturally.

Enrique L. Cabrera-Caban, Old Dominion University

Rebecca Garden, Old Dominion University

Michael L. Litano, Old Dominion University

Richard N. Landers, Old Dominion University

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-130 - Cultural Influences on Occupational Structure: A Tightness-Looseness Perspective

This study explored the implications of tightness-looseness theory, a comprehensive framework describing variation in the strength of social norms and sanctioning across cultures, on

occupational characteristics and their contextual associations. Varying levels of occupational tightness-looseness, as related to threat, were found to correspond negatively with creativity and order, respectively.

Sarah Gordon, University of Maryland, College Park

Virginia Choi, University of Maryland, College Park

Michele Gelfand, University of Maryland, College Park

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-131 - Hippocampal Volume As a Predictor of Memory Function in Women

The Hippocampus plays an integral role in the formation of new memories. Hippocampal size is related to memory functioning. This study combined surveys and brain MRI scans to investigate gender difference in the relationship between verbal memory and hippocampal size. Hippocampal volumes better predicted memory functioning in females than males.

Krista C. Davy, Westbury High School; Feinstein Institute for Medical Research

Amber Sousa, Feinstein Institute for Medical Research

(Biological/Neuroscience)

I-132 - Work like a Wolf in China?

Wolfy traits could be desirable characteristics for employees in China. The current study provides initial evidence that higher levels of result-orientation and a composite Wolfy Trait Index are associated with better job performance in Chinese managers. Additionally, senior managers have higher levels of wolfy traits than junior managers.

Manjie Wang, BOE University

Yanchun Li, BOE University

Tao Hou, BOE University

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-133 - Donkeys or Elephants: Assessing the Impact of Political Affiliation on Hiring Decisions

This study examines how job applicant political affiliation, as presented on social media, influences perceptions of the applicant's expected task and contextual performance on the job. Results suggest that people tend to rate and perceive job applicants in their own political in-group more favorably than those in their political out-group.

Tristan McIntosh, The University of Oklahoma

Kelsey Medeiros, The University of Texas at Arlington

Christa Mason, The University of Texas at Arlington

Kevin Green, The University of Oklahoma

(Industrial/Organizational)

I-134 - Cognitive Determinants of Multitasking Ability

We investigated the role of a construct we call "placekeeping ability" in multitasking. Participants performed a test of placekeeping called the UNRAVEL task, and a test of multitasking. Placekeeping ability had a moderate effect of multitasking, and this effect was not moderated by use of a memory-based strategy in UNRAVEL.

Burgoyne P. Alexander, Michigan State University

David Z. Hambrick, Michigan State University

Erik M. Altmann, Michigan State University

(Cognitive)

I-135 - The Effect of Gender on Changes in Activity Levels during Motivational Educational Speech-Based Events

Inspirational and informative speakers aim to elicit positive change in the minds of their audience. Research on how these speakers affect their audiences, however, has been anecdotal. This study tested the emotional responses subjects have to motivational educational speech-based event by surveying emotion levels before and after the event.

Joseph Hashmall, Binghamton University, State University of New York

Bradley Matican, Binghamton University, State University of New York

Kimberly Jaussi, Binghamton University (SUNY)

(Personality/Emotion)

I-136 - Gender Differences in Attitudes Toward Diverse Computer Technologies

Are people's attitudes toward computer-related technologies homogeneous or do these attitudes vary with specific technologies? Attitudes toward "Smartphones," "Machines with Artificial Intelligence," and "Robots" were significantly different, but this difference was due almost entirely to women holding less positive attitudes toward "Robots" than men.

Harvey A. Pines, Canisius College

Max Rosenthal, Canisius College

Judith E. Larkin, Canisius College

(Social)